NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES.

NO ILL-PFFECT PRODUCED BY SECRE-TARY SHERMAN'S DISPATCH.

ENGLAND NOT UNFRIENDLY

COMMENTS OF ENGLISH JOURNALS ON A FEW

MONETARY COMMISSION.

Lendon, July 15 .- The Tribune's publication of Secretary Sherman's dispatch on the Behring Sea question relights momentarily in the English press the smouldering embers of resentful eriticism of American diplomatic methods. The ext of that dispatch is not pleasant reading here, as "The Pall Mall Gazette" and other tournals frankly admit. If its fortiter in re had been combined with suaviter in modo there would have been no cause for complaint. If one hundred words had been taken out of the text. the dispatch would have been accepted as an unobjectionable statement of the American case.

As the matter stands, the implication that England has not acted with good faith is concomments of the London press to-day ought not, however, to be taken too seriously. The action of the Foreign Office has disclosed willingness on the part of the Government to discuss the question without irritability.

This dispatch was one of the earliest State papers presented by Ambassador Hay to the Foreign Office after his arrival in London, and while the reply of Lord Salisbury was a refusal to set aside the expert testimony of the British agent employed in the case, there was no indication that unfriendly feeling had been excited, either before or after Mr. Foster's return to London from St. Petersburg. The negotiations have remained in progress, with an increasing probability that the British Government will ultimately consent to send a representative to a Japan have been drawn into it.

The situation remains unchanged, and is not affected by the comments of the English journals upon a few phrases in Secretary Sherman's dispatch which are considered here unnecessarily brusque and aggressive, although mild and innocuous in comparison with President Cleveland's Venezuelan message. are controlled by Ambassador Hay, and his tact and flexibility have tended to minimize the effect of two or three passages in the original dispatch which critics in the London press consider ob The protection of the seal herd is really question not of international law, but of international comity and natural history, and there is no reason for undue excitement over it on either side of the Atlantic.

Both Colonel Hay and Mr. Foster decline discuss the question, or to say anything except that the negotiations are making satisfactory

The three silver envoys held an important conference with Lord Salisbury, Arthur J. Balfour, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord George Hamilton early in the week; and this afternoon they are meeting the same members of the Gov from the French Government, with Ambassador Hay. These interviews of the three envoys, suported by the two embassies, with Ministers identified with the Treasury and India Admintions for a monetary conference are in progress and that the joint appeal of the United States and France for a settlement of the silver ques tion by international agreement is receiving full and careful attention here. The envoys are not noisily conducting their campaign in the newspapers, but they are doing their work with skill

A SEALING CONFERENCE ASSURED. THE ANNOUNCEMENT POSITIVELY MADE IN LONDON-COMMENTS THERE ON MR SHERMAN'S DISPATCH.

London, July 15 .- While among the general public here the tone of Secretary Sherman's letter to Ambassador Hay regarding the Behring Sea seal regulations is greatly resented, the cor respondent of the Associated Press is in a position to say that, whatever criticism the British Government may have to make on the phraseology of the communication, the letter has not in any way affected unfavorably the negotiations which Colonel Hay has been conducting. A conference will be held in Washington dur

ing the autumn, at which the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan will be repre-

Since the presentation of Secretary Sherman's note to Lord Salisbury, Ambassador Hay has had repeated conferences with His Lordship, all of which have been of the most friendly character. The most conciliatory spirit is displayed in the matter by the British Foreign Office, as is evident from the decision to hold a conference, which, although not yet formally announced,

may be regarded as settled. It may also be taken for granted that Canada does not oppose this decision. Mr. Davies, the Canadian Minister of Marine, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press

to-day, said:

"We regard the latest proposals of the United States as entirely reasonable. There is the friendliest feeling with regard to the negotiations between the two Governments, and, in view of this, the two peoples should not be resentful. I think this is a reasonable view to take of the matter. I have talked with John W. Foster as to the reports that the correspondence might provoke some unpleasantness, and he agrees with me that there is no reason for resentment. However, I do not consider it fair that only one side of the correspondence should be published. The Canadians have never believed that the seals were in any real danger of extinction. Distinctly on the contrary, it is proved by statistics that they are steadily increasing."

The evening newspapers gnash their teeth with rage over the sharp reply of Secretary Sherman to Lord Salisbury. The half-penny journals issue sensational placards bearing such lines as "Twisting the Lion's Tail Again," "America Shrieks at England." The more serious papers deal with the situation editorially. "The Globe," in a slashing article headed

"Yankee Insolence," says:

The memories of Cleveland's impertinent message are all revived by the extraordinary and insulting dispatch which Mr. Sherman had permitted to find its way into the papers. Walving the merits of the question, which, fortunately, is one for the naturalists, the astonishing tone of Mr. Sherman is in defiance not only of the usages of diplomacy but of the maxims of ordinary civility. Englishmen will be glad to see that Lord Salisbury has, so far ay a patrol of the seal fisheries is concerned, treated the message as though it had never been sent. If he message as though it had never been sent. If he message is to go a step further and direct Sir Julian Pauncefore to intimate to Mr. McKinley that Her Majesiy's Government declines to receive dispatches couched in such language, and could only reply to the next by handing Colonel Hay his passports, the action would be indorsed by the complete approval of the nation.

"The Pall Mail Gazette" says: "Mr Sherman's "Yankee Insolence," says:

"The Pall Mail Gazette" says: "Mr Sherman's ine is not what it might be, but the nastiest nature of the affair is the publication of the dis-"The Westminster Gazette" refers to Mr. Sherman's "somewhat ugly dispatch," and says: Seals, like silver, got into American party poli-tica. Itsis an ugiy symptom that seals should be seed to provide the new American Government with means for a demonstration against England. The lekinley Government will inevitably disappoint

REPRESENTED IF A CONFERENCE

"The St. James's Gazette" says:

The publication is a further demonstration of certain transatiantic methods of diplomacy which may one day involve consequences much more serious. The tail-twisters think that a dispatch couched in terms of studied discourtesy and menace toward this country is a small matter. We are used to that. The real gist of the situation is the fact that the United States considers that kind of language safe. But it is not safe; and after some affront more or less flagrant we may some day find that we cannot yield to them, and then might arise a situation of the gravest peril. There are three great nations involved in the present dispute. It affects Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be able to tell Lord Salisbury of the deplorable effect produced on public opinion in Canada by what every one in America believes to be our recent surrender to the United States.

"The Deliv Mail" says editorially: "The Daily Mail" says editorially:

"The St. James's Gazette" says:

Unless we get an arbitration treaty, the day will come when the unbridled verblage of a small section of American politicians will magnify petty insult into a pretty war. Secretary Sherman's dispatch is too undiplomatic for English ears and too hollow for American common-sense. In the Interests of humanity, the rumored alliance between Japan and Spain is desirable. Our Yankee friends want a little blood-letting to bring them to a sensible international policy, and this would, best be done by any hands other than those of England.

"The Times" in an editorial article says:

It is impossible to doubt the authenticity of the document. It is a manifest attempt, in offensive language, to fasten upon England a charge of had faith. If this was not Secretary Sherman's intention, he has shown himself singularly unfitted for the delicate and responsible duties of his office; if it was, then the statement he recently made repudiating the charge of bad faith was deliberately misleading. When he was first appointed to his present office, doubts were expressed as to the wisdom of the choice. If he really sent this dispatch, they will be fully confirmed.

Suggesting that the dispatch was published with the connivance, if not the active aid, of the Jingo Senators, who were under a solemn obligation to treat it as confidential, "The Times" gation to treat it as confidential, "The Times' proceeds to quote from New-York papers condemning the tone of the dispatch, and expre demning the tone of the dispatch, attitude of the American public. The editorial closes by calling attention to the financial article in another column of "The Times," and adding that "Jingo-ism has a business aspect unfavorable to the ism has a business aspect unfavorable to th revival of American prosperity." "The Times's evival of American prospenty."

Mr. Sherman's dispatch is not regarded seriously, but the fact that American statesmen, or rather politicians, think it useful from time to time to indulge in language of scarcely veiled hostility will not pass unnoticed, and will add to the prevailing indisposition of prudent investors to buy American securities.

"The Daily Chronicle" thinks Lord Salisbury would be justified in returning Secretary Sherman's dispatch, on the ground that the British Government does not receive communications couched in such terms. If he does not, it is be-cause American diplomatists assume a certain of language not used by other countries "The Chronicle" proceeds to censure severely the methods of American diplomacy, and says: The fact that some nations, like ourselves, are fortunate in being favored with the presence of a diplomatist who is no less a gentleman in public than in private life is not sufficient to remove this slur and danger.

The appearance of Secretary Sherman's dispatch has undoubtedly damaged the position of the State Department. It is preposterous that we should be accused of bad faith by men who have notoriously refused to comply with an impartial award simply because it was given against them.

"The Post," in an editorial on the Sherman dis-

calamity.

Our duty is to make sure that it comes by no fault of ours, and that it shall find us united and prepared. The respite will in all probability be the time needed for the creation of a more powerful. American feet—say, three or four years; or for the creation of a political combination with some naval Power—say as many months. The organization to sustain such a contest may be short. The time to face the situation is not in three years or three months, but now. onths, but now.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE. IT WILL MEET IN THE UNITED STATES, AND GREAT BRITAIN WILL PROBABLY PARTICIPATE.

London, July 15 .- A joint prope metallism was presented to-day on behalf of the United States and France at a conference held at the Foreign Office between Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, representing France, and Ambassador Hay, Senator Wolcott, ex-Vice-President Stevenson and General Paine, representing the United States; Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, representing England, and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, representing India.

The proposals, after some discussion, were taken under advisement; and the British Cabinet will give its answer at a subsequent conference. It is reported this evening that an international conference will be summoned, probably to meet in the United States, with Great Britain participating. All the delegates will be unin-structed with regard to the ratio. According to to day's report, England's par-ticipation would mean India's, and there is a prospect of some concessions as to the Bank of England's reserve and silver certificates.

ARBITRATORS HARD AT WORK.

PROSPECT OF SETTLING THE COAL STRIKE SAID TO BE GOOD.

Pittsburg, July 15.-This has been a day devoted to hard work on the part of the joint arbitration commission in its efforts to secure true uniformity in this district, as suggested by W. P. De Armit, and all express themselves as well satisfied with the progress made. Two of the largest operators

in the district, W. P. De Armit and Francis L. Robbins, have consented to head the list, and the commissioners feel satisfied that the other operators will soon fall in line. It is said by the miners' officials, however, that understanding was that the agreement meant % per cent of the output of the district, whereas it is now said to mean 55 per cent of the operators. They say it will be absolutely impossible to get

95 per cent of the operators, as there are a great many operators mining on a small scale. President Doian said that, while he would do all in his power to assist the Commissioners in securing the signa-tures of the operators to the agreement, he thought the proposition was a scheme of President De Armit's to keep his men at work and prolong the

Armit's to keep his men at work and prolong the strike.

General Little, of the Ohio Arbitration Board, said that every obstacle had been removed to a said that every obstacle had been removed to a settlement along the lines proposed and that he settlement commissioner Edward Ridgely and Horace Sine. Commissioner Edward Ridgely and Horace Calef, of lilinois, started for Chicago this evening to see Colonel W. P. Rend and J. W. Ellsworth and if possible induce Colonel Rend to return to and if possible induce Colonel Rend to return to and if possible induce Colonel Rend to return to and if possible induce a colonel Rend to return to and if possible in having to see J. Smith Talley to secure his cooperation. Mr. Talley is a heavy purchaser of Pittsburg coal.

This evening the Commission sent a felegram to Senator Hanna asking him to lend his assistance in having the agreement adopted.

TINPLATE MILL CLOSED IN CLEVELAND. Cleveland, July 15.-The Crescent Tinplate Mill losed in every department this morning. heaters refused to go to work, and without them neaters retused to go to work, and without them it was impossible to operate the mill. The company decided to shut down indefinitely. All the heaters were taken into the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association last night. The mill may be closed until the settlement of the strike.

STRIKERS GAINING IN WEST VIRGINIA. Wheeling, W. Va., July 15 (Special).—The mining situation in West Virginia has taken a decidedly favorable turn for the strikers to-day. The first break was the refusal of the Aurora miners at Fliatine, it the Fairmont region, to work. The Flemington miners continued out in splite of the importunities of the operators, and the Tyrconneil and Bates mines, in the same region, will not be working to-morrow. In the Fairmont region a few men from Ohio arrived to go to work to-day, but the number is small. The organizers are beginning to get in their work, and are making things lively about Fairmont. Palatine, in the Fairmont region, to work.

SPAIN AND JAPAN JOIN HANDS | RACKING FIRE FOR SHEEHAN

UNITED STATES.

SUCH IS THE REPORT THAT COMES PROM PARIS.

VIA LONDON-HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS, THREATENED ALONG OUR COASTS.

London, July 15 .- A dispatch from Paris to a news agency here says that inquiry at the American Embassy there has elicited a confirmation of the rumor that the Governments of Spain and Japan have arranged an offensive alliance against the United States.

The terms of the understanding, which is for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii, provide that, in the event of an actively aggressive movement on the part of the United States tending toward interference in Cuban affairs, or persistence in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, both Spain and Japan shall declare war simultaneously against the United States, and shall make hostile demonstrations along both the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines of that country.

TOO IMPROBABLE TO DISCUSS. ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAY'S OPINION OF THE

Washington, July 15.-Little credence is given in official circles here to the statement that the Spanish and the Japanese Governments have entered into an offensive alliance against the United States for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii. Indeed, so far as could be learned to-night, no intimation of such an agreement has even reached the State Department. Secretary Sherman was indisposed when a reporter called at his house in regard to the matter, but Mr. Day, the First Assistant Secretary, dis-credited the report, and regarded it as too im-probable to discuss.

"The State Department has no information concerning the reported alliance," he said, "and I don't believe there is any foundation for the statement that one has been entered into."

Both the Spanish and the Japanese Ministers are away from the city

PREMIER TO SEE THE QUEEN REGENT. SOME DELICATE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. London, July 16 .- "The Standard's" Madrid

correspondent says: "Sefior Canovas del Castillo, the Premier, will go to San Sebastian to-morrow to confer with the Queen Regent on the relations between Spain and the United States and other questions. I understand that an interesting and delicate correspondence has lately passed between the Spanish and American Governments regarding

THE CLONDYKE BONANZA.

HOW THE NEW GOLD FIELDS WERE DIS COVERED-FORTUNES MADE WITH EASE. San Francisco, July 15 .- Among the people

who have just returned from the new Clondyke gold mines are men who had been for more than ten years facing the dangers and hardships of the frozen North in the hope of making a rich find, and signally failed. Now they come back with fortunes stowed in their gripsacks and stories of untold millions to be picked up in the country of which so little is known. The new Eldorado lies just across the Alaskan boundary in British territory. It is of recent discovery, but already there are at least three thousand people on the ground, and more are flocking in that direction.

The discovery of the Clondyke region present a story that is uncommonly interesting. Around Forty-Mile Camp, on the Yukon, is a tribe of Indians known as the Slickers, and with them is a man who, years ago, was known as George Cormack, but who is now called "Slick George." In September last, at the head of a party of Indians, he left his hut near Forty-Mile Camp and started in a southerly direction, saying that he intended to find a new gold field before his return. He came back two weeks later and startled the miners with the announcement that forty miles away there was gold to be found in plenty. The streams abounded with the yellow metal, and all that was needed was for somebody to pick it up. Many persons flocked to the place, and in time the word reached Forty-Mile Camp that untold riches could be found along the bottom of Bonanza Creek and its tributaries. Men who had failed at the former camp immediately packed up their belongings and set out for ately packed up their belongings and set out for the new fields. It was a hard and trying jour-ney, but that was nothing with the promise of millions at the end of the route.

The following is an extract from a letter re-ceived by the steamer Excelsior, just arrived from Alaska. It was sent from the Clondyke region by a prominent and wealthy young busi-ness man of San Francisco to his brother in

"The excitement on the river is indescribable, and the output of the new Clondyke district is almost beyond belief. Men who had nothing last fall are now worth a fortune. One man has worked forty square feet of his claim, and is going out with \$40,000 in dust. One-quarter of a claim is now selling at from \$15,000 to \$50,000. The estimate of the district given is thirteen miles, with an average value of \$300,000 to the claim. Some are valued as high as \$1,000,000 each. At Dawson sacks of dust are thrown under the counters in the store for safekeeping. "Some of the stories are so fabulous that I am afraid to repeat them, for fear of being suspected of the infection. Labor is \$15 a day and board, with one hundred days' work guaranteed; so you can imagine how difficult it is to hold employes. this city: The excitement on the river is indescribable

employes.

"If reports are true, it is the biggest placer discovery made in the world, for though other diggings have been found quite as rich in spots, no such extent of discovery has been known which prospected and worked so high right

TRAIN BLOWN DOWN MOUNT WASHINGTON.

AN ENGINE AND TWO CARS DESTROYED BY THE FORCE OF THE WIND.

Concord, N. H., July 15 .- A dispatch from Fabyans to-day says that an engine, a passenger car and a baggage trailer on the Mount Washington Railroad were blown from the platform at the summit of the mountain yesterday afternoon. The train was carried down the side of the mountain and destroyed. There was no one in the train.

WOMEN AND THE STONE PILE.

THE ORDER OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF KANSAS CITY, KAN., MAKES A STIR.

Kansas City, Mo., July 15.-The order of th women prisoners must work on the stone pile along with the men, has caused a great commotion. It has not yet been put into effect, and perhaps never will be. The Current Event Club, an organization of women, has expressed itself as immeasurably of women, has expressed itself as immeasurably shocked and has called an indignation meeting to protest against the "threatened disgrace and degradation of womanhood." The members threaten that enforcement of the order means the retirement of the Police Commissioners from office at the first opportunity, and as women vote in Kansas municipal elections the threat is not regarded as altogether idle. Their principal objection is to that part of the order compelling the women to work without skirts and to wear overails. The police officials stand by their order and say that the first women prisoners whose fines are not paid will go to the stone pile.

TRIAL OF THE MANNING.

THE NEW REVENUE CUTTER PROVES TO BE A GOOD BOAT.

Boston, July 15 .- Under the most favorab weather conditions to-day, the new revenue cutter Daniel Manning proved herself to be a valuable ad of nearly seventeen knots an hour in a four-hour four hours under forced draught, two hours under natural draught, another hour under two-boiler power, with the sharp turns and reversing, all go-ing to show that she is a boat that can be depended on at all times. She was built at the Atlantic Works.

LEADERS.

INSIDE VIEW OF TAMMANY'S PLANS FOR 1897-WIGWAM BARGAINS WITH THE SILVER-ITES - INTERESTING FACTS FO

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS -CROKER'S WANING

The labor leaders who have entered into a controversy with John C. Sheehan to prove Tammany's lack of sincerity as regards its attitude on the gold and silver issues, made public last evening the series of questions which J. F. Durlacher, former vice-president of the Progressive Democratic League, recently submitted to Mr. Sheehan in his Broadway law office. Mr. Durlacher took with him as a witness, Charles Campbell, another labor leader, who was devoted to the League until Tammany Hall captured the organization one Sunday afternoon not long ago.

The questions, with Mr. Sheehan's answers annexed, have been dubbed by the free silverites of the Progressive Democratic League who refused to be led into the Wigwam reservation, "The Tammany Hall Shorter Catechism." The matters touched upon have gained increased importance through William C. Whitney's dinner to fellow gold Democrats at the Metropolitan Club on Wednesday evening, at which ex-Lieutenant-Governor William F. Sheehan, brother of John C., was present.

The catechism begins with Mr. Durlacher's question as to the men whom Mr. Sheehan had selected to compose the committee for arranging the Greater New-York Democratic nominating

A SPIRITED DIALOGUE.

Taking the list from the drawer of his desk, Mr. Sheehan read the names. This dialogue then took place, it is said, between Mr. Durlacher

Q .- How many of these are gold men and how nany silver? A .-- All are silver men.

Q .- I see the name of James J. Martin and also James W. Boyle on the list. Are they silver men? A .- They are both organization men, and, as Tammany stood on the Chicago platform of 1896, and to be regular must remain there until the next National convention, all organization men must be silver men, or they are not regular. There is no room for traitors in the management of the affairs of Tammany Hall, and by traitors I mean all men who bolted from and worked against the nominees of the Chicago Convention. Q .- Did all those who did not vote support the Chicago platform and its nominees openly and fearlessly? A .- The organization is on record and has no apologies to make for the stand it took in the last National campaign.

Q.-Why is Gilroy back again as a leader in Tammany? Didn't you state to Mr. Hosey and myself that no backslider would have any place of control in the organization? If so, why is Gilroy on an Executive Committee? A .- Gilroy is valuable because of his thorough knowledge of local affairs, but he is not in any place where he can dictate, manage or control any of the affairs of the organization.

The next question and answer are extremely nteresting, in view of Mr. Whitney's avowed purpose of capturing the Bryanite vote as a tail o his Greater New-York Democratic kite for

"Didn't you," Mr. Durlocher asked, "state in recent press interview that you heartly agree with Bryan in his expressed views, 'no concilition, no compromise'? If so, why do we hear of Whitney, Crimmins and men of that class having a say in the councils of the organization?"

SHEEHAN SAYS "IT IS FALSE."

Mr. Sheehan's answer is recorded as follows: That is false; they have absolutely nothing to say in the organization, nor will they be permitted to. No traitor can come back and attempt to manage the organization, and least of all those you mentioned. Why, last fall, when I approached these people for their campaign donations, they put me off from day to day, until at last I told our people that I felt certain they were joliying me. And I was correct, for on the last day they refused pointblank to contribute one cent, and when our boys went to Albany, I instructed them not to grant a single favor to the Metropolitan Traction Company. That's how much they are in control of this organization."

Mr. Durlacher returned to the charge, however, and put the following searching question:

"But, Mr. Sheehan, isn't your brother on the ounsel for the Metropolitan Traction Company. and is not Hill also? And, furthermore, isn't William F. Sheehan still in your confidence and your political counsellor, and, this being the case, isn't it rather strange that he should meet Mr. Hill and Mr. Danforth in conference at the Normandie Hotel, when Hill was here last week. to talk over the plan of campaign and probable nominees? And yet you claim your brother did not represent you?"

Mr. Sheehan hedged some in replying, but he came up smiling.

"EVERYBODY KNOWS" IT.

"Why," he replied, "everybody knows that Mr. Hill and I are not on the most friendly terms; but that is no reason why my brother should not be, and his visit to Hill was not in my interest, nor that of Tammany. It was purely a social visit. The fact of my brother being one of the Traction Company's lawyers does not affect his political standing with me. He is only their representative, like any other lawyer would be when retained at so much a case."

"But as such legal representative," came the question, "is it not to be supposed that he is also looking after their interests politically, as well as legally, and is it not to be presumed that he will not jeopardize his own interests financially by opposing them politically?"

Mr. Sheehan answered his labor friends patronizingly, and continued to defend his brother. saying: "He is only their legal representative when called upon, like any other lawyer, and has nothing to do with their political affairs." Then Mr. Durlacher struck at the milk in the

"Can you give us a positive answer what Tammany will do about reaffirming the Chicago platform, and will she nominate only such men who earnestly and faithfully supported this platform and its nominees last fall?"

cocoanut, asking:

Mr. Sheehan's answer is worthy of an astuter Tammany politician of Buffalo importation. I can only answer for myself," he said: I will stand where I stood last fall. I cannot speak for the organization. Its stand must be decided in the convention, However, the organization must remain where it was last fail to maintain its regularity."

THE ATTACK RENEWED. Mr. Durlacher renewed the attack, and these

questions and replies followed:

Q .- You will admit that the Progressive Democratic League represents a sentiment which is responsible for the greatest part of the vote polled in this city last fall, and also represents those voters; therefore, it is certainly entitled to recognition as a factor in the approaching campaign by being represented in the convention. Do you recogize the justice of this demand?

HIS LIFE STAMPED OUT.

AN OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE AGAINST THE DRIVEN TO THE WALL BY THE LABOR A NEGRO MURDERER MEETS A HOR-RIBLE FATE.

> AFTER KILLING HIM THE MOB RIDDLED HIS BODY WITH BULLETS AND THEN BURNED IT IN THE STREETS OF WEST POINT, TENN

> Cincinnati, July 15 .- A dispatch to "The Com mercial-Tribune" from Florerce, Ala., says: Near West Point, Tenn., Tuesday afternoon Miss Rene Williams was found brutally murdered in the woods near her home. This afternoon Anthony Williams, her murderer, was captured near Pruitton, and to-night he explated his crime in the streets of West Point, in the presence of five hundred people. Williams was riddled with bullets and burned in the streets of West Point. Before a shot was fired the negro was knocked down and stamped to death. The crowd fell back, and those who had pistols fired velley after volley at him. The crowd then gathered wood and, building a fire over him, watched the ghastly scene until the murderer was only

For two days and nights five hundred armed and determined men had scoured the country for miles. Several times posses were within shooting distance of the negro, but he escaped He was captured within sixteen miles of the scene of his crime. A man named Clark, to whom he applied for tobacco, held him for the crowd. Williams was first traced to Iron City. where he traded the young woman's belt to a negro woman for a night's lodging. He was later seen at Pruiton, and several shots were fired at him. All traces of him was lost until this afternoon, when searchers came upon him three miles south of Pruitton. He had been in the woods without food for over two days, and running most of the time, so that he was ex-hausted. The crowd quickly took him back to the scene of his crime, tied him to the same tree which he had tied his victim, and there put m to death. The mob was composed of sub-

married to a young man in Nashville. Her intended husband came down from Nashville to-day, and was at West Point to meet the crowd of avengers and assist them. The young woman of avengers and assist them. The young woman left her home early Tuesday morning to pick berries. When she did not return for dinner her friends went in search of her. She was found dead, and tied to a sapling with a leather strap around her neck. One of her eyes had found dead, and tied to a sapling with a leather strap around her neck. One of her eyes had been gouged out, and in her tightly clutched hands were leaves and grass. All around the ground showed that a terrible struggle had taken place. When the negro was captured his face and arms were badly scratched and torn.

RAYS WHICH CAUSED TERROR.

VASSAR HOSPITAL PATIENTS SCARED BY RIVER SEARCHLIGHTS.

BUT THE CRIMINAL INSANE AT MATTEAWAN LIKE

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 15 (Special).-The archlights used by the steamers on the Hudson River not only furnish a great deal of amusement for people who live along the shores, but are a source of annoyance to many of the pilots of steamboats not equipped with similar lights. Th steamers which are fitted with these lights are the Adirondack, the Saratoga, the Dean ond and the City of Troy. Every night, whether clear or foggy, the long, brilliant rays of the lights can be seen half an hour before the boats themselves arrive. The searchlight on the steamer Adirondack is the most powerful of any on the river, and the pilots are complaining of the

nanner in which it is operated. The searchlight was supposed to be used on dark and foggy nights, but this custom has died out entirely, as it is used on bright moonlight nights as well. There are several instances where the brill-Poughkeepsie propellers, and it was several minutes before the pilots could regain their normal sight. It is a common occurrence for people to go along the river banks at night and wait for the arrival of the Adirondack. Sometimes they take red fire or Roman candles with them, and when the big steamer puts in her appearance the display

pyrotechnics is always saluted with a flash of the big light. On a dark night the intense brilliancy of the rays can be seen several miles in the interior of the country It was not lopg ago that a bleycle rider was riding along one of the roads five miles back from the river and, looking off toward a large hill, saw a white light playing along the horizon He got frightened and rode away at great speed. The faster he rode the more fantastic the light got until finally the white ray struck him square in the back. Then he realized that it was a searchlight

of one of the big steamers. The person who operates the light seems to enjoy getting a good focus on the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, Vassar Hospital in this city and also the Hudson River State Hospital. The flash of light through the windows of Vassar Hospital creates great alarm at times, but at Matteawan the patients seem to enjoy it. Dr. Guy Bayley, superintendent of Vassar Hospital, said to the Tribune reporter:

to the Tribune reporter:

"The searchlight of the Adirondack is a nuisance to the hospital household and a source of grave alarm to the patients. There are no blinds on the hospital building, only linen shades at the windows, and the powerful light striking the eyes of the patients during their first sound sleep, between 10:30 and 12 o'clock, awakens them in a fright in the fear that the building is on fire. The patients who have been any time in the hospital remember in a moment what it is, but those who are awakened by its blinding glare for the first time are always greatly alarmed. Such use of the search-light can only be excused on the plea of thought-lessness, but thoughtless cruelty is criminal after all."

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Dr. H. E. Allison, medical superintendent of the Matteawan State Asylum for the Criminal Insane, views the light in a different mood, and says. "Since the Adirondack first began casting her wonderful eye among the hills and valleys along the Hudson her coming has been a source of interest and amusement to a great number of patients confined in our institution. The Matteawan Asylum has an inusually commanding view of the Hudson, a large boat being visible for a distance of about fifteen miles. From the north the river seems to come out of a gap in the Catskills, and after making a semi-circle of fifteen miles past Low Point, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Newburg and Cornwall, disappears in the gorge between Storm King and Sugar Loaf Mountain. The searchlights can be seen shooting up to the sky over the tops of the Fishkill Mountains sometimes for half an hour before the vessel reaches the Storm King gorge, and as the distance in which the boat itself can be seen is not traversed in much less than an hour, we have an unusually fine view of the light and its canrices. "From the first week of their advent last year."

can be seen is not traversor in much and its caprices.

"From the first week of their advent last year up to the present time, interest in the Adirondack and her sister searchlight boats has abated but little among our patients here. Life in a hospital, or in any institution where confinement is compulsory must necessarily be of a monotonous character, and the night boats have afforded us a pleasant evening's divertissement. They usually compliment us with several friendly 'shoots' of the light as they pass, which, far from disturbing our patients, amuse and interest them. The point from which the boats usually throw their lights upon us is to the north and about four mile distant. Reading a newspaper by the light is a nightly occurrence. As for producing mental excitement or fear, there have been no complaints whatever, either from the patients themselves or the physicians in charge of them. While the light may be objectionable from the pilot's point of view, we in this institution cannot but feel that we would be losing a pleasant form of diversion if it were banished from the river."

Superintendent Charles W. Pilgrim of the Hudson River State Hospital says the searchlight has

river."
Superintendent Charles W. Pilgrim of the Hudson River State Hospital says the searchlight has little effect on the patients of that institution.

HALF A MILE OF LAND ASTRAY.

TREES AND ROCKS SWEPT OFF THE MOUNTAIN NEAR FAYSTON, VT.

Montpeller, Vt., July 15.-News reached here to day of a big landslide that occurred yesterday fore-noon in the mountains near Lincoln and Fayston. A slide half a mile wide came down the side of the mountain, a distance of over half a mile, sweeping off every tree and movable rock, which were piled into an immense heap of debris in the valley below. Several farms were partly covered, but no houses. It was only a short distance from the big

HOPE CO., 4l Nassau-st., are making some de-lightful Bon Bons, and they don't ask a fortune for them, either. Advt.

SUGAR THE OBSTACLE.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TARIFF CONFERREES IN AGREEMENT ON MANY IMPORTANT MATTERS.

WHERE THE HOUSE AND SENATE REPRESENTA TIVES ARE AT ODDS ON THE SUGAR

> SCHEDULE-THE ABSURD RUMORS IN CIRCULATION.

Washington, July 15.-To reproduce a tithe of the absurd rumors affeat and published in regard to the proceedings of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill-many of which seem to be designed to affect the stock market-would may be dismissed with scant but sufficient cour tesy in much smaller space. At I o'clock this afternoon, according to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the Conference Committee had reached a "nominal agreement" respecting most of the important matters in controversy, including wool and woollens, but excepting sugar. Indeed, it appeared that the the benefit of a half hour's discussion in the Conference Committee. Of course, however, it had been well understood, even before the bill was sent to conference, that the difference between the Senate and the House on this schedule was

more radical and irreconcilable than any other. In the course of this morning's sitting it was were willing to yield everything except the reduction of one-tenth of a cent a pound in the duty on sugars testing 87 degrees and below. This was exactly the point that the House conferrees felt to be most important of all, and in yielding which they would not be sustained by the House of Representatives, but the battle was not joined before the Conference Committee took its midday recess. "That is the situation in a nutshell," remarked one of the most active and influential members of the Conference Com

SOLUTIONS SUGGESTED.

ferrees will recede from their agreement to all other amendments unless their demand in regard to the duty on sugar testing 87 degrees or under shall be agreed to by the House conferrees remained to be seen. were suggested. One was that the conference items in controversy except those relating to sugar, so that a direct vote on the latter might be had in both branches of Congress. solution of the difficulty would be heartily welcomed by the advocates of the House schedule, who believe that it would be adopted by an overwhelming majority of both parties in both

"This would be the ideal solution of the trou ble," said a member of the Ways and Means Committee to a Tribune correspondent to-day. The other possibility suggested was that in case the House conferrees should yield an lota in regard to the sugar schedule the report would be rejected by the House itself. In regard to this the utmost confidence was expressed b carry if brought to a vote. It was asserted that at least four of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee would support it. It is hoped by everybody that no such contingency as this may arise, and it is mentioned here only to indicate the sentiment in the House of Representatives in regard to this

SPEAKER REED'S ATTITUDE.

The assertion, however, has a direct bearing upon the stories that have been published re specting the alleged attempts of Speaker Reed "bulldoze" the House conferrees and "keep them in line" in favor of the House sugar schedule. Of course, the stories are untrue. In the first place, the House conferrees are not th in the second place they are-so far, at least, as the Republican conferrees are concerned-as stanch advocates of the House schedule as Speaker Reed or any other man can be. The fact is that while Mr. Reed has exercised his undoubted right to express his opinion, which is strongly in favor of the House bill, he has also undoubtedly reflected the sentiments of a large majority of the Republican members of the House as well as his own in doing so.

It is indisnutably true as a matter of fact, and as Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, said to-day, that: "However strong may be the deto-day, that: "However strong may be the de-sire of Mr. Reed that the House conferres should stand firm, it cannot be stronger than that of the members of the House generally. It should stand firm, it cannot be stronger than that of the members of the House generally. It would take all the power he possesses in the House, if he chose to exert it, to secure the adoption of a conference report which yielded to the Senate on sugar. Republican members of the House in great numbers have gone to the Speaker to inform him that they will be obliged to vote against the report if it contains anything more favorable to the Sugar Trust than the House schedule. If he favored the Senate schedule it is doubtful whether he could secure its adoption by the House. If he has accurately reported to the conferrees the sentiment of the House as expressed to him, it should be enough to discourage the friends of the trust. There is no evidence that he has in any way interfered with the conference. It is unnecessary for him to speak to the House conferrees on the subject. They are thoroughly informed as to the sentiment of their colleagues."

SENATOR HARRIS'S VOTE MISSED. DEMOCRATS WORRIED BY THE VACANCY ON THE PINANCE COMMITTEE.

Washington, July 15.-The Democratic side of the Senate is somewhat disturbed over the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Harris. "I fear," said Senator Jones, of Arkansas, to-day, in discussing the question, "that the vacancy may, if not filled before that time, occasion no little embarrase ment when we reach the vote on the conference report. It will be remembered," he continued, "that some of the articles on which we succeeded in reducing the rates of duty, as on white pine lumber and on some which we succeeded in putting on the free list, we had a majority of only one vote. Some of list, we had a majority of only one vote. Some of these articles, as burlaps, cotton ties, paris green, etc., are of immense importance to the farmers, and it would be regrettable indeed from our standpoint if the absence of a Democratic Senator from Tennessee should cause us to lose any of them by giving the deciding vote to the Vice-President."

The Senator said, in reply to a question, that he down and neard nothing indicative of the intentions of the Governor of Tennessee in the matter of the appointment.

GEN. FORSYTH ATTACKS THE SUGAR TRUST washington, July 15.—General George A. For-syth, United States Army (retired), is the author of a remarkable petition, which was presented to the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Bel-knap, of Illinois. The petition prays the House to strike the sugar schedule from the Tariff bill. A severe arraignment of the Sugar Trust is made in the statements given by General Forsyth in sup-port of his petition. Washington, July 15 .- General George A. For-

IMPORTS OF SUGAR IN JUNE. Washington, July 15 .- The records of the Treasury

Department show that the imports of sugar in June, 1897, at the principal sugar ports-Baltimore, Boston, Galveston, New-Orieans, New-York, Phila-delphia and San Francisco, at which about & per cent of the whole importation is made-amount to markets at \$13,560,125. The beet sugars below No. 16 Dutch standard aggregate 264,165,982 pounds, and the cane and others 28,814,79 pounds. Above No 16 Dutch standard, kinds not stated in Treasury re 16 Dutch standard, kinds not stated in Treasury reports, imports were 29,781,556 pounds. The free importation of Hawaiian sugars under the reciprocity ireaty amounted to 44,361,886 pounds; foreign market value, 31,270,555. Compared with importations for May, there is a decrease of 20,748,892 pounds, for May, there is a decrease of 20,748,892 pounds. The sugar imports for Julie, 1896, amounted to 472,-637,378 pounds, of the foreign value of \$11,883,083. For the first six months of 1898 there were imported 2,426,65,329 pounds, of the foreign value of \$90,582,778; and for the first six months of this year, ended June